CHASE, BUT THE ANIMALS ARE FINALLY

BROUGHT TO GRIEF-INCIDENTS OF

THEIR SHORT CAREER OF FREEDOM.

eighth st. when the steer dashed into the avenue

Thirtieth-st. The steer rushed along at full speed,

Leonard Brady and Charles Uhiman were on the side

walk and saw the perilous position of the women. They rushed to the women, picked them up in their

The animal was being constantly struck with stones

fifth st. and started toward Broadway. Policemen Metsovern, Deacher, Mallory, Ronck and Bloss, of the

HARVARD MEN VISIT YALE'S QUARTERS.

of the week, viewed as sport, it is so completely over-shadowed by the Yale-Harvard contest that no one except the participants seems to have the slightest

om Ithaca swelled the list of visitors to day, and

nariers, where in addition to their antagonists the

enders of the blue, among them the redoutrable cook, Goedsell, of the '75 crew; George A. Adec, of

re-shman race to morrow, came Charles Francis, who won the American single-scall charptonship at Sara

lively insignificant. At least, it furnished no data for the reformation of opinions touching the comparative

and Percy Bolton, of 'ev.

ent by snorting and bellowing with rage.

m, vesterday, and ran down Eleventh-ave., pur

OF THE UNITED STATES. REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ELECTED TRIENNI-

ALLY-AND THE SENATE EVERY NINE

YEARS - THE PRESIDENT TO

Rio Janeiro, June 23.-The new Constitution was promulgated to-day. It recognizes a federal system based upon that of the United States. The President alone is responsible to the nation. The Ministers are replaced by Secretaries of State,

are answerable to the President alone. Parliament will consist of a House of Reprecontatives and a Senate. The power of these two bodies will be of a purely legislative character, and an adverse vote by either chamber will not entail a change of Ministry.

A new House of Representatives will be elected triennially, and a new Senate every nine years. The President's term of office will be six years. The first Presidential election by Congress is fixed for November.

The new Constitution has been elaborated by of the most notable jurisconsults and specialists of Brazil under the immediate supervision of the Ministers, who certainly represent in a fair measure the talent and experience of the country. This Constitution will be ental law of the land only after the Constituent Assembly shall have approved it, which approval is not likely to be withheld long, as all feel the necessity of legalizing the Government just as soon as possible. Immediately after the decreeing of the Constitution there shall be an election for Senators and Deputies-sixty-three or the former (three for each State and Federal district) and 200 of the latter, according to popu-The two chambers will meet and begin their legislative labors together in a constitu-Immediately after their first regular session and election of presiding officers the Provisional Government will place in their hands the functions of government exercised by the latter since the change effected on November 15 last, and the Assembly will at once select the new Chief of State, who will then proceed to organize regular Cabinet of Ministers. Then the Assembly will revise the Constitution and afterward promulgate it as revised. Subsequently the two

chambers will assume their respective functions

as regular legislative bodies. The following are the principal ideas contained in the Constitution: Parliamentarism ceases. Brazil adopts the American system of a responsible Executive, with Secretaries responsible only to him and to the people. The Senator or Deputy who is chosen a Secretary loses his seat. The first election of the President will be by Congress, but the Constitution establishes that this election subsequently shall be by means of electors. The sequently shall be by means of electors. The people select electors in proportion to their delegation in Congress. Each State has a separate meeting of its electors on the same day and at the same hour. If no citizen shall obtain an absolute majority of the electoral college, then Congress shall elect, choosing from the three persons who may have the largest number of votes. After this, in case no one is yet elected, Congress shall again vote, dropping the third name and voting for the two who have the largest number of votes so that the President-elect shall have an absolute majority of the votes cast. The President shall be elected for six years, and shall be inelligible so that the President ever small representation of the votes cast. The President shall be elected for six years, and shall be ineligible for the next ten years succeeding his term of office. The Secretaries of State are ineligible for the President of the Senate shall be the Vice-President of the Senate shall be the Vice-President of the Senate shall be the Vice-President of dent of the Senate shall be the Vice-President of the Republic. In case of the absence or death of the President, his office shall be filled by the Vice-President, next by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, next by the Vice-President of the Senate, and lastly by the President of the Su-preme Tribunal of Justice.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

MINISTER RIBOT SAYS THAT FRANCE'S IN

that Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador at London, will sign the basis of the African agreement to morro

Major Wissmann arrived here to-day from the east

London, since 23.—Sir James Fergison, Under today that information of the intention of England to resume the protectorate of Zanzbar had been sent to the French Government, but had not reached the French Foreign Minister when he spoke in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday.

Paris June 22. In the Chamber of Deputies of Deputies on Saturday.

Paris, June 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Brisson asked how it happened that Zanzibar, which was under a regime of capitulations to Which France was a party, had become the subject of an Anglo-German agreement. The abandonment of Zanzibar,

German agreement. The abandonment of Zalizhar, he said, would echo throughout Africa to the detriment of the prestige of France.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he French Government was on the alert, and that nothing had been done with reference to Zanzibar without an understanding with France.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR WILL FREE HIS MIND. Berlin, June 23.-Prince Bismarck to-day received to express freely his opinions regarding public events and declared that he would not give way, even if he stood alone. He stated also that he spoke in the in-terests of the dynasty and of peace. He declined to criticise the Anglo-German treaty in regard to East African territory.

THE STEAMER SARDONYX A WRECK.

meacre details are obtainable, but it is said no lives were lost. The Sardonyx was insured for \$40,000, 8the was recently repaired at a cost of \$10,000 after being damaged from striking a rock in northern waters.

Ottawa, Ont., June 23.—In an interview General Middleton says it is not true that Sir Adolph Caron had ordered him to pay for Bremner's furs or resign, consequently he has not refused to do either. He says he is on the best of terms with the Minister of Militia.

Zanzibar, June 23 .- Emin Pacha, with his convoy,

An English caravan under Lugard is about to start om Mombasa for Uganda.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL LINE SUBSIDY. Sydney, N. S. W., June 23.—The Government sub-sidy to the San Francisco mail line will cease after November next unless the American Government subscribes toward the expense of maintaining the service

ATTACK ON A VOTING STATION. Vienna, June 23.—During the progress of a magis-terial election at Kalocsa, Hungary, a mob made an attack upon a voting station, but were repulsed by gendarmes. Three of the attacking party were killed and eight others were wounded.

Rome, June 23.—At a consistory to-day the Pope bestowed Cardinals' hats upon Monsignor Vanutelli, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon; Archbishop Galerti, of Ravenna; Bishop Mermillod, of Lausanne, and Bishop Dunajewski, of Cracow.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TARIFF.
Ottawa, Ont., June 23.—Congress having amended
the tariff bill reducing the duty on lumber to \$1 per the tariff oil reducing the duty on lumber to at per thousand feet board measure, the Dominion Govern-ment will now remove the export duty on saw logs so soon as the United States Tariff bill becomes a law and the duty on lumber is definitely fixed at #1 per thousand feet.

A CONSTITUTION IN BRAZIL. in which he refutes the charges of mismanagement recently brought against him by the inspectors appointed by the Government to investigate the affairs THE TORIES BACK DOWN.

> WITHDRAWAL OF THE LICENSING CLAUSE OF THE TAXATION BILL

MR. SMITH MOVES TO LET THE MONEY FOR COM-

PENSATION ACCUMULATE FOR FUTURE

DISPOSITION BY PARLIAMENT

of Commons this afternoon Mr. Smith, the Govern leader announced that the Government had decided Mr. Smith said that the Government had arto pass the licenses clause of the Local Taxation bill in its entirety. (Prolonged Opposition cheers.) The clause contained three proposals: first that a certain portion of the new taxation on intoxicants be appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing licenses; to purchase and 'extinguish licenses; and third, that issue of new licenses be suspended. The first proposal had received the assent of the House, both ond reading and in the committee therefore proceed with the proposal as affecting Scotland and Ireland. With the Government would not proceed, but they would ask would remain ear-marked for the purpose of extinguiing licenses under any reform of the licensing laws to

Mr. Caine asked whether the Government intended to introduce an alteration of the licensing laws to for the which the amendment might apply.

Mr. Smith said he thought Mr. Caine ought to be satisfied to postpone such a question until a later stage in the history of Parliament.

Sir Wilfred Lawson warned the Ministers that the opposition would be steadfast to every form of proposal to purchase licenses. Mr. Gladstone expressed partial satisfaction at

Smith's announcement, but said that the proposed amendment threatened difficulty. It would be better for the Government to consider the propriety of giving of car-marking money. It was of no practical effect. 4ts withdrawal would in no weaken the position of the Government, and its entire

Mr. smith said he appreciated the spirit in which disregard the fact that the principle of purchase had received the approval of a large majority of the House (Cries of "Only four.") At all events the money accumulated would be at the disposal of Parliament

Timothy Healy-It is clear that the Government neans to leave the money for the extinction of licenses. Mr. Storey asked whether there was any precedent for such a proposal, and Mr. Smith replied: "Th

Mr. Darling-If the car-marking proposal be passed,

Mr. Durling—If the ear-marking proposal be passed, will it in any way prevent Parliament from dealing with the money as it pleases!

Mr. smith—Nothing will prevent Parliament from dealing with the money in any way it may choose.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said he supposed that, if a future session of Parliament did not approve the application of the money to the purchase of licenses, the accumulated funds could not be used for any other purpose without the ascent of the House of Lorus, (Opposition cheers.) If that was the real meaning of Mr. Smith's proposal the Government had done nothing to shorten the bill. (Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers.)

SWEARING IN THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

London, June 23.—The House of Lords was filled to-day on the occasion of the Duke of Clarence's taking the oath of office and his seat as a peer. Previous to the ceremony the Lord Chamberlain brought a message from the Queen, saying that the Duke of Clarence should take precedence after the Duke of onnaught, but before the Dake of Albany, in the House. The Lord High Chancellor bowed in acknowllowed by the Duke of Norfolk as hereditary Earl Mar-hal, Baron Aveland as hereditary Lord Great Chamherlain and Sir Albert W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms. Then came the Duke of Clarence with woolsack, the Duke of Clarence and his sponsors bowed to the Lord High Chancellor, and the Duke handed his Lordship the patent granting him a peerage. The Clerk of the House read the patent aloud, also the writ commanding Clarence's pre-seric among the press. The Duke then took the oath of office and signed the rolls of the House, after which ceremony he was conducted to the lar, where he bowed three times to the throne, the Lord High Chancellor acknowledging the salute. He was next fordured it the chair of state and shook hands with the Chancellor; then he withdrew, accompanied by his sponsors.

The Princess of Wales and he daughters and a number of peeresses witnessed the ceremony.

A WEST INDIAN CITY BURNED.

A CALL FOR AID FROM FORT DE PRANCE, MAR-

Washington, June 23.-A cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Consul Garesche, at Martinique, as follows: Half Fort de France burned. Martinique de

mands aid. Five thousand homeless people need lumber, beef, perk, flour and other provisions. Cable quickly what States will do." and colonized by the French in 1625, has always been unlucky; the volcanic nature of its soil and its

the Island constantly subject to earthquakes and awful hurricanes, as well as to epidemics. The horrors of war were also added often to natural collandities. The Government of the island was successfully working for the abolition of slavery, decreed by the Paris National Assembly, and reorganizing the system of labor on the coffee and sugar plantations, when it was twice captured by the plantations, when it was twice captured by the soon as the United States Tariff bill becomes a law dust of least states and prosper again since the present Republic was captured by the father paris, June 23.—M. Christophie, contrary to extation, will not resign his office of Governor of the latt. Foncier, He has sent a report to the Cabinet.

to the manufacture of rum, and one of its Deputies in the Paris National Assembly is M. Hurdid, a representative of that industry. Fort de France is the principal port of the island, and the main city of Martinique. In its present affliction the burned town can receive but small assistance from the capital, St. Pierre, or from Port Royal, both places which are not overstocked with the necessaries of life, mentioned in the dispatch of the American Consul. On the ther hand, it will "a a long time before help could arrive from the mother country."

Policemen and butchers have a long and Several Persons injured—

Chase, but the manufacture of the town was polled. Colonel E. J. Lutertolh, of the town was polled. Colonel E. J. Lutertolh, of the Law and Order party, was elected by a majority of thirty-four. Two hundred and two votes were cast.

SEVERE ELECTRIC STORM IN NEBRASKA.

HOUSES IN OMAHA STRUCK—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—

CHASE, BUT THE AND STERMS LOOSE.

THE PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR DEAD. SEVERAL OFFICERS KILLED IN A PANIC WHICH

FOLLOWED THE SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL MENENDEZ.

San Salvador, June 23, via Galveston -- Presi dent Francisco Menendez died suddenly last night soon after the conclusion of a banquet given on trance of General Menendez into San Salvador and the defeat of the Zaldivar faction. During the panic caused by the President's death General Marcial and several other officers were killed at the barracks. General Carlos Ezeta, the leader of the forces, is now in command. All is quiet

General Menendez was provisionally appointed President of the Republic of Salvador on June 19, 1885, and on March 1, 1887, he was elected for four years.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN COMPLAIN.

TRIRTY VESSELS LOSE FIFTY DOLLARS EACH BY BUYING NEWFOUNDLAND LICENSES

ter vessels at Cape Royal have sent Captain Kenny to

conance with their decision the Government would ask the Government to refund the amount paid for how to apply them. The Ministers trusted that a tation, the ensures official telling them they could practical result of the change would be that the money not get lee without licenses. The Government will

> THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN arriving in this city from the Province of Valencia ran to a lamppost and wound the rope around de Rugat. There has also been one more death at Gaudia.
>
> Eio Janeiro, June 23.—The Government, has estabiished quarantine against all arrivals and African ports on the Mediterraneau.

IMPRISONED MINERS NOT YET REACHED.

THE RESCUING PARTY STILL CUTTING A TUN NEL THROUGH THE SLATE AT THE

the Hill Farm mine has advanced fifty feet since Saturday. The men are still working through a of slate, and may reach an open heading

BEFORE THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

BOTH DELAMATER AND HASTINGS STILL IN THE FIELD - CANDIDATES FOR THE

MINOR PLACES.

seen accepted by the House and the money accounted in lated would have to be devoted to that purpose. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, concurred in this opinion, and Mr. Smith declared that the Government hoped practically to carry out the principle of compensation.

There is a consensus of opinion, irrespective of party, that the Government's new license scheme will not shorten the session of Parlament. The Liberal leaders met to-night and decided to continue their opposition which, as Mr. Childers stated in the lobby to night, is based on the ground that the measure is reactionary and unconstitutional. It is undentable that the online in the bill would have been dropped but for Mr. Goschen and Mr. Ritchie, both of whom threatened to resign if the bill was windrawn. On the other hand, Mr. Elaffour insisted upon deferring the compensation clause, and the Government appealed to Lord Hartington, who advised a compromise.

Mr. Caine, member for Barrow-in-Furness, with the view of testing the feeling of his electorate on the subject, resigned his scat to night a mathefesto was adopted which declares that the Government appealed to Lord Hartington, who being really left unbouched. The party will continue its strenuous opposition to the measure, relying upon the country for support.

There is no one and to lead the will be here to morrow to help the Crawford Country senator. If he does come he will be fine to like time, the will be here to morrow to help the Crawford Country senator. If he does come he will be hend to likely to help Hastings for there can be no doubt of Hastings's popularity among the masses. The situation to high the bill was with dress of the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for the Convention meets, is such that no one dare for

now claims the honor of having the smallest City Coun-cilman in the country in the person of Colonel "Joe" Leffel, a widely known midget and a former museum majority of 126 votes over his Democratic opponent H. G. Marshall, son of Senator Marshall. Mr. Lefte

president of the State Fish Commission, has requested the game protector, Dr. Willett Kidd, of this city, by inform Cohn Tohine, who has charge of the testing inform Cohn Tohine, who has charge of the lesting of the large Mefford Zalinski pneumatic dynamic gan, construct d at the Cold spring Foundry, opposite West Point, that the law would be strictly enforced if he first a dynamic shell from the gan into the Hudson River. It is purposed to fire a shell two miles up the Hudson, sweeping over Pollopeis island and Junding in Newburg Buy. If this should be done, the bursting of the shell would kill all the fish in that part of the river in which it struck.

to commit suicide today, in the presence of Mis Maegie Haas, to whom he had been paying attention Maggie Haas, to whom he had been paying aromator for some months. He had been despondent for severa days. This afternoon, after dinner, he called upon the young lady. They were together but a short time when the report of a pistel and a woman's series startled the ofter occupants of the house. Appearance of the house appearance of the house appearance two attempts to put a ballet through his brains, but his hand was unsteady and the wound he inflicted is not fatal.

DAMAGE DONE ELSEWHERE.

ed by wind and rain, swept over this city between o'clock last night. Cellars were flooded in various parts of the town, and much property deby water. In Thirteenth-st. lightning killed a team of horses attached to a street-car. The house of northern part of the city, was struck by Mr. Jacobson was killed, and his wife and children were badly hurt. At South Omaha the roof was blown off the Grand Central Hotel, and the interior flooded. A two-story house occupied by R. E. Kuhn was struck and burned. Mrs. Kuhn and two children were rendered unconscious by the shock, and were rescue age here and in the suburbs will reach \$20,000.

Pleasanton, a town of about 200 finhabitants, on the Union Pacific, about twenty miles north of Kearney, was struck by a storm yesterday afternoon. every house in the place was destroyed or badly damaged; but no one was killed, so far as reported. The ndlady of a hotel was badly hurt, and a druggist from Bertrand was struck on the head by a flying

Belvidere, Ill., June 23 .- Another storm of unusual errents, and the lightning was terrific. The Chicago

gdon, Penn., June 23.-A terrific wind, hai

James swoope was probably fatally injured. Miss-F Hoffman, daughter of John Hoffman, died from

THAT LOWER CALIFORNIA PLOT.

WALTER G. SMITH EXPLAINS THAT A REVOLU

superintendent Forte: Is day, is 228,160. The popula-tion in 1880 was 177,624. The increase during the last ten years is therefore about 29 per cent. The population in 1870 was 131,700 and in 1800 75,000. Lincoln, Neb. June 23.—13 permission of super-indendent Porter, supervisor Cook announced this evening that the census shows that Lincoln has 53,002 people. This does not include four manufacturing and adminional suburbs, that will swell this total to

(a),000. Buffalo, June 22.—The Census Supervisor. Mr. Douglass, reports twenty nine districts completed out of 114 in the city of Buffalo. He estimates that for population of the city, judging from the returns so far received, will amount to 250,000.

Haltimore, June 23 (special). Supervisor Rose of the census in this city is authority for the statement that the returns show that Ealtimore has a population of 102,005, an increase of 100,000 in ten years, 30,000 if which is due to the taking within the city lines ast year of a large section of the county known as he beit.

Engineer begart said that he was satisfied that the initialing of these tunnels would not obstruct navigation. The Morrary General's report was accepted, and both applications were referred to the State Controller for appraisal of the value of these rights of way.

oga in 1s76, and will officiate as Cornell's judge in four miles north of this city, one hour later, the accinan. George Hamilton, baggage master, received crious injuries about the head and back, and Joseph considerably bruised about the body. None of the passengers was hurt. The accident was caused by an open switch, thrown by a brakeman on a shop engine which was out on trial. The locomorive, bagging-car, express car and Pullman parlor car of the express train were wrecked. The trub was running slaty miles an hour. Eachner Heller was planed beneath his engine and slowly scalled to death. of a nide, and then entering the rough water thrown up by a stramboat, they began splashing pretty badly, and were left several lengths behind. The Varsity crew then pulled over the four-mid course and went towed over the full course and back about 5 o'clock. Both Cornell crews put in some foithful work, starting from the finish at Winthrop's Point. They are in capital form and will doubt itself the strength of the first and course and will doubt itself the strength of the finish at his concell freshmen will go into formorrow's race with the firshmen of Yale and Committa under obvious disadvantages. Yale has a heavier and strong or crew, but not one better disciplined. Columbia has a little the advantage in brawn and a decided one in the size and weight of the boat, Cornell's freshmen being obliged to row in the shell of the 'Varsity eight. There has been a marked improvement in the Columbia crew since the work was begun on the Thames, thanks to the coaching of Walter B. Peet. The reference in to-morrow's race will be R. Trimble, of Harvard.

DENTED THE CUSTODY OF HIS CHILDREN.

rom the Supreme Court to day in the case of the Rev says: "We know of no absolute rule of law that the he obtains a divorce on the grounds of bigamy and adultery committed by the wife." The libellant is a chergyman, who lived in Billerica, whose wife's conduct attracted public attention. In divorce proceedings the husband obtained a divorce, but the custody of the children was given to the mother.

CROKER TALKS AT LAST.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIS MEMORY OFTEN FAILS HIM

M'CANN'S ALLEGATIONS DENIED BY THE TAMMANY LEADER.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE \$10,000 WHICH AM AFFECTIONATE GODFATHER WHO WAS SHERIFF GAVE TO "FLOSSIE"-INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE IN THE NAMES OF THE FATHER AND MOTHER-THE EX-CHAMBERLAIN'S WIFE

ALSO TESTIFIES.

The State Senate Committee on Cities sot yesterday in Part II of the Superior Court to give Richard Croker an opportunity of answering the statements made about him by his wife's brotherin-law, Patrick H. McCann. Mr. Croker gratified his Tammany followers, who crowded the courtroom and encouraged him with frequent and loud applause, by denying everything that Mr. McCann had said. If Mr. Croker is to be believed, Mr. McCann has a gigantic gift of the imagination; and if Mr. McCann is to be believed Mr. Croker's testimony indicates the possession of a conscience of marvellous elasticity.

But Mr. McCann's evidence is by no means all

'explained away." It was easy for Mr. Croker to answer glibly "No, sir," to the questions of "Did this or that occur?" carefully prepared by Joseph H. Choate and W. Bourke Cockran with a view to the negative replies of their pupil; but Ivins embarrassed Mr. Croker so much that he had to take refuge in pleas of loss of memory. He did remember Mr. Grant's two gifts of \$5,000 each to Flossie Croker, however, his memory on that subject being much clearer than it was when he was interviewed at Wiesbaden. Flossie's money, her father said, was used to purchase a house in Harlem. But there is no record to show that Flossie has a share in the property. It stands in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Croker, and it does not appear that they told anybody at the time that they bought it that the investment was largely in their daughter's interest. Indeed, there is nothing but Mr. Cro that what was done with the \$10,000 was done for Flossie's sake is not a happy afterthought. Mr. Ivins went into Mr. Croker's career as an officeholder with thoroughness, and greatly irritated Mr. Cockran by making an excursion into the subject of political assessments. Mr. Cockran seemed to suffer far more annoyance from Mr. Ivins's questions than did Mr. Croker, who, whatever were his feelings, kept an unmoved countenance and showed admirable selfpossession and command of temper.

State Senator Fassett is in California, and his abence on such an important day is to be regretted. That the committee is popularly known as "the Fassett Committee" is a tribute to the intelligent and active part which Mr. Fassett takes in its hearings, and his ability as a cross-examiner would have been a valuable addition to the resources of the committee yesterday. Senator Hendricks presided. The other Senators present were Messrs. Stewart, Ahearn, Birkett, Deane and McNaughton.

About 11 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the examination, Patrick H. McCann and his vite and Richard Croker and his wife came in and took seats at opposite ends of the room. Mr. and Mrs. Croker sat Dr. Beekman, their family physician, and David McClure, a lawyer who acted as Mr. Croker's agent in the "Flossie" real estate transaction. Among the others present were Senator Eugene S. Ives, Alderman Rinekhoff, George Hall, Nicholas Langdon, Assemblyman John Connolly, John M. Tracy, Stephen O'Brien, J. Rlinelander Dillon, Adolph L. Sanger, ex-Junge Henry E. Howland and ex-Congressman John J. Adam

THE EXAMINATION BEGINS. The Committee was called to order at a quarter past eleven by Senator Hendricks. Mr. Croker tool the witness stand, was sworn, and Mr. Choate began his examination, as follows:

How long have you resided in this city, Mr. et A. About forty years sir.

The first office that you held was that of Alderman

Chicago, June 23.—The supervisor of the census, Mr. Gilbert, in an interview, says that the returns already in show that the population of Chicago exceeds one million. The city, he added, had certainly doubled its population in a decade, and it was a question between Chicago and Philadelphia for second place on the list of American cities.

Washington, June 23.—The first estimate of the population of the Pistrict of Columbia, as made by superintendent Porter to day, is 225,160. The population in 1850 was 177,424. The increase during the last ten years is therefore about 25 per cent. The population in 1870 was 131,700 and in 1860 75,080.

about eleven months.

Q. That would bring you down to about March or February of the present year? A. Yes, slr. I left New York on the 5th of February, and resigned before

that.

Q.—Where did you go from New York, and with what object? A.—I went to seek health in Europe.

Q.—Where were you located at the time you heard of this examination before this committee? A.—I was in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Q.—Under medical care! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Under whose care! A.—Dr. Wilhelmi's.

Q.—What was the object of your return to New-York! A.—To meet those charges that had been made

York: A.—To meet those charges that had been made against line.
Q.—Did you return by the advice of the physicians under whose care you were! A.—No, sir. They advised me to remain there and not to come here.
Q.—Now I shall come directly to the charges that have been made involving your credit by McCann.
Mr. McCann is your brother-in-law! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—In April Mr. McCann testified before this committee. I shall read to you McCann's statement and ask you what you have to say about it.
Mr. Charle here read an extract from McCann's testimony; that part relating to the alleged visit of Mr. Croker to Mr. McCann's store with a satchel containing than noo. for the custody of which Mr. Croker desired

\$1:0,000, for the custody of which Mr. Croker desired to flud a suitable person. It will be remembered that for find a suitable person.

Mr. McCann said that this money was to be applied in securing a majority of the Board of Aldermen to indorse the nomination of Mayor Grant for the Commissioneship of Public Works. Mr. McCann said that of the state of the said that of the securing the said that supplied \$80.000. orincipal sum Mr. Grant himself had supplied \$80,000

Mr. Choate asked:

Q.—What have you to say to that story or any part of it! A.—It is absolutely untrue.

Q.—In all particulars? A.—In all particulars.

Q.—You did in fact on one occasion about that time to to his store! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you carry with you a satchel! A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you carry with you a bag or any other satchel holding money? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you carry any money! A.—Positively no, sir. except what I used for my pocket day by day.

Q.—Had you in fact raised, or had the organization with which you are connected, Tammany Hall, or any organization, to your knowledge raise any sum of \$180,000 or any other sum of money to secure Mr. Grant's confirmation as Commissioner of Public Works!

Q.—Had Mr. Grant contributed \$80,000 or any other sum? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Grant contributed seasons with the A.—No, sir.
Q.—For any such purpose? A.—Not to my knowledge at all.
Q.—Did you make any such statement to Mr. McCann? A.—No, sir.
Q.—In either particular? A.—No, sir.
Q.—As to your having money, or money having been raised or Mr. Grant having contributed? A.—You will pardon me if I will tell you what I did say.
Q.—I am coming to that in a minute. You made no such statement? A.—No. Not about us raising money.

money.

Q.—Will you please state the object of your visit to Mr. McCann's store and what took place between you and him! A.—I will be glad to do that. Mr. McCann invited me to meet Mr. Adams. I had never meet him in my Lie.

McCann invited me to meet Mr. Adams. I had never met him in my 126.

Q. You mean Mr. Thomas Adams? A.—Yes, sir. He said he had a notion of taking him in as a partner, and in the conversation with McCann about Mr. Adams. I said to him. "It is rumored all around that \$50,000 has been raised to centirm Mr. Thompson and keep him in and hold him over." There was a general rumor all over New-York to that effect. And I said to McCann: "By the way Mr. Adams may know something about this." McCann said, "Probably he does the lonew Pearson. But he did say that Adams knew years or two Aldermen and could give information of

lic knows an analysis of the did say that Adams knew one or two Aldermen and could give information of that point while I was talking to him.

Q.—Pearson was a Republican Alderman? A.—Yes, sir. I went on McCann's invitation, and I was introduced to Adams at McCann's store. I was to talk with Mr. Adams and tell McCann what I thought of Adams as a man before McCann took him into

Cedar Keys, Fla., June 23 (Special).-At the elec-

Mount Carmel, Penn., June 23.-After a stubborn

ight of twenty four hours, the fire which threatened o destroy ex-Congressman Scott's large Pennsylvania solliery has been conquered. Work will be resumed in a few days.